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EVENING BULLETIN.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

THE NEW ENANCIATION MOVEMENT.—We added some time ago to the proposition of Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, for the purchase and emancipation of all the negro slaves in the Union. From a mere theoretical suggestion of a restless, universal philanthropist, it is beginning to assume a form and feature, but it will probably end in nothing, save all the impractical enterprises of those schemers and dreamers and agitators who every now and then assemble together in great Peace Conventions and adopt high-sounding resolutions, hopelessly intended to diffuse universal liberty, and to bring about the glorious millennium, when the people "shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Mr. Burritt is one of those Utopian philosophers who are continually devising schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the whole human race, and whose schemes are invariably impracticable, because they regard mankind from an imaginary standpoint, and invent theories applicable to men such as the theorists think they ought to be and not such as they are. He is earnest and indefatigable in his efforts and has pressed forward this compensation and emancipation movement until his efforts have resulted in a call for a National Convention, to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month, "to discuss and develop some plan of emancipation which shall fully recognize the principle and policy of a fair and honorable compensation to the slaveholders for the manumission of their slaves," and "to bring forward some practicable and equitable plan by which the people of the North may co-operate, in a generous and brotherly spirit, with the people of the South, and share with them the expense necessary to the extinction of slavery." To this call for a Convention for such purposes are attached the names of some six hundred persons, of all shades of political opinions, including prominent anti-slavery men and others well known for their conservative opinions, and here and there a few from the Southern States.

This convention is intended to be composed only of those who are favorable to the purchase of the negro slaves in the South for the purpose of emancipation, but when it assembles it will probably be composed of such a heterogeneous compound of decidedly different opinions that it will be impossible for it to conclude upon any definite plan of action.

Very few of the Abolitionists of the North have acceded to this proposition, because they feel that it is not in accordance with their pre-conceived opinions of the true position of the slavery question. We are satisfied that the great majority of those who have signed this call for a convention are serious and earnest in their undertaking. The question that remains to be solved by the people of the Southern States is expediency.

Around this question of expediency all those referable to this great absorbing question of African slavery revolve. To it may justly be referred; but this great question of emancipation under the policy recommended by the Democratic party requires consideration.

The people of Canada have already been forfeited with the supply of liberated negroes from the United States. The speech of Mr. Prince in the Canadian Parliament manifested this fact beyond any controversy. The people of the New England States are imbued with a similar feeling. Mr. Prince says of this free negro population, that they are a "graceless, worthless, thirtless set of lying vagabonds;" and a consequence of their manumission an Eastern abolition paper says: "Then, the negroes, so long debased and brutalized by the lash of the overseer, reared in dense ignorance, general unchastity, and the notion that labor is a badge of degradation and an unmitigated curse, would be, for generations, a heavy trial to us all. As we write, our eye rests on this passage from a recent letter of Col. J. Prince, a member of the

Canadian Parliament, in reply to the resolves of a meeting of the blacks of Toronto, in which he was accused of having unjustly denounced their people."

This is strong language for an abolition paper, and yet it goes further, and after quoting other paragraphs from the letter of Col. Prince upon this question it says: "Of course this is strongly put—we think more strongly than the facts will warrant—and it will not apply to those who seek to live by agreement so fully as it will to those who crowd into cities like Toronto; but its basis of truth must be recognized by the candid. We know honest, worthy, industrious negroes; but the negroes of New York have many points of resemblance to Col. Prince's description of their Canadian brethren. Colored people are favorites here as servants, and, if qualified and diligent, can command better wages than whites. But emancipated slaves, or the children of such, are not a desirable class of neighbors or fellow-citizens; and the overthrow of slavery in the South must largely increase the northward movement of blacks."

The North is unwilling to be overrun with free negroes. We care not what may be the character of the negroes of the South, it will not do to emancipate them and pour them thus upon our Northern neighbors.

The New York Tribune, one of the most uncompromising of the anti-slavery organs, says: "We are confident that there are more blacks to-day in New York who seek to live by harlotry, selling liquor, and other modes of pandering to others' vices, than by downright, useful labor. Ages of better treatment than the blacks have ever yet received, either in New York or New England, will be required to raise them to the platform of a true manhood."

This is the character given by the leading abolitionists to the free black population of the North. They are worthless, worse than worthless, and the North would gladly be rid of them. They are opposed to the proposition of Elihu Burritt, because it presents not a single practical issue. It is true that the call has been signed by a number of gentlemen of all parties, but in the main they are in favor of the anti-slavery doctrine, and in relation to this convention we adopt, without hesitation, the remarks of a contemporary, who says: "As long as the interests of the South are best promoted by slave labor, so long will it be impossible to procure an unanimous assent to the sale of its slave property, and without total eradication of the system, the objects of this emancipation convention could not be attained. The Northern States admitted slavery while its existence was beneficial, and abolished it from self-interest and not from moral or philanthropic motives. We are of course to presume that the South will be guided by the same humane instincts, and yield nothing which is peculiarly advantageous to them. Here will be the insuperable impediment to the realization of the proposed Cleveland utopianism. But assuming that some 'practical and equitable plan should be brought forward,' that the convention should be able to cry 'eureka!' in reference to a fair and honorable compensation to the slaveholders for the manumission of their slaves, 'they will come to the financial considerations, and the ways and means to perfect the arrangement. Where will nearly two thousand millions of dollars be found in the free States to buy up the slaves? It is of course not expected that the South would agree to furnish any quota toward the purchase of its own property, and the North must therefore pay it all. But suppose this little sum raised, how is emancipation to be effected? What is to be done with the three or four millions of blacks, men, women, and children, or how is their future to be provided for? They cannot remain in the South, and God knows the North does not want them, and would not receive them. What advance would be gained in humanity or morality to spread this flood of ignorance and consequent vice over the land? At every turn we meet difficulties in the solution of these questions. Is Liberia a home for them, and if so, how are they to be emigrated there, when it would cost an additional sum of one-fifth of their purchase money for passages and necessary supplies? Over zealous men catch at a plausible theory of emancipation, when there is no practicability in its details. The North cannot buy the slaves any more than the South can dispense with them. The proposed plan suggested as the basis of the proceedings at Cleveland is wildly visionary, and would reduce three and a half millions of well fed and well clothed blacks to the condition of houseless paupers—an army of starving wretches who have exchanged for the most part contented homes for squalid misery and the deepest degradation attending the divine curse upon their race. In the name of Heaven, what good can result to the slaves from carrying out this mad idea. We find the names of many good men embraced in the call for this convention, but their zeal blinds their judgments. They are attempting a Titanic war upon Deity, and building up a Babel which must lead to confusion worse confounded. Instead of working out good for the enslaved African race, they are preparing to precipitate them into a pit of ruin. No change in their condition is practicable, which looks toward their enfranchisement in the present state of the world. It may be that in the future, when the sun of civilization and the day-star of Christianity have arisen on Africa, there may come a time for such an effort as universal emancipation; but the finger of Deity has not yet pointed out the way nor shown the promised land. Practical difficulties meet us at the outset, and insuperable obstacles will rise before us at every step to bar the way. Let us wait, then, until His good time shall be revealed to us, and until it is manifested let us regard the African as trust committed to our charge to humanize, render moral and intelligent. If the Cleveland Convention will direct its attention to these subjects, its members will have assumed a task which will occupy the undivided efforts of the next three or four generations at least. Beyond the inception of these, any attempts to emancipate the slaves of the South by purchase, or to restore their nationality by voluntary or compulsory colonization, will be as futile as the endeavor to roll back the restless surges of the ocean with the puny hand!"

BOLD RIDER.—A few nights ago some fellow entered Mr. Wilke's stable and took his horse, harness, and buggy. Mr. W. offers a handsome reward for their recovery.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MY CASTLE.

BY MARY E. NEALY.

O come, my friend, and see my spirit's castle,
Though gems, nor sculptured done your eyes may scan,
Though there no crumping knee, no suppliant vassal
Bends low to mock the dignity of man.

Not from this earth, through yonder trackless ether
Searching some favored planet, will I roam;
But by the river's side, or on the heather,
Or any where on earth might be my home.

But death is banished far from my fair dwelling,
And time, whose shadow o'er the world doth roll,
And still another—darker sorrow, telling
Of uncongenial loneliness of soul!

For in my home, each stream of love out-going
Is not parcelled up or sunk beneath the sand,
But meeting kindred waves, and backward flowing,
Gives a deep joy unknown in that dark land.

And noble spirits there together wander,
Oppressed no more by doubt or gloom or care,
Free as the wind that moves the pine trees yonder,
For joy and hope are constant inmates there.

And Love—thy presence breathes in all around me,
Thou fling'st a halo o'er the rocks and streams;
Thy perfume, on the very airs that bound me,
Seems floating, tingling soft like sunny beams!

The birds in music tones their loves are telling,
The flowers bend lovingly above the streams,
The very finish of golden glory swelling
Around the sunset, casteth back love's beams!

Now, what, think you, I care for earthly splendor,
For gilded pomp, or world-polluted fame?
While I can hear one voice, in accents tender,
Breathe, in love's melody, my cherished name!

Then on, proud world! thy empty honors spurn!
Thou hast no power to chill the spirits here!
Free! free! at last, from all life's bitter yearning,
My home is now in LOVE's bright atmosphere!

INDIANAPOLIS, February, '57.

PARLIAMENTARY DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLAND.—For a long series of years the propriety of admitting Jewish members to the English House of Commons has been a most fruitful subject of discussion and agitation.

It is regularly revived at the opening of each session of Parliament, and has acquired its chief importance from the fact that, while the Commons assented to the admission of Jews into their body without the oath, the Lords have strenuously refused concurrence. This is the more singular and significant from the fact that heretofore and upon all other occasions the upper house has been content to follow in the wake of the immediate representatives of the people.

The election by the city of London of Baron Rothschild to the new Parliament, has again revived the whole question, and it has assumed a more serious shape than ever. The Lords pertinaciously refuse to recognize his right to membership unless he enters his seat "upon the true faith of a Christian." The Commons are equally persistent, and Lord John Russell has asked leave to introduce a declaratory bill affirming that the words "on the true faith of a Christian," are not part of the substance of the oath, but are simply part of the solemn form in which that oath is administered, and that they may be omitted without affecting the validity of the oath itself, and the House of Commons are the sole judge of this validity, it being a question of privilege. Lord John Russell, in urging the necessity for such a declaratory resolution, made use of the very emphatic words, "It is impossible to believe that the House of Commons can continue much longer in this state, which I must be permitted to call a state of humiliation."

In consequence of this disturbance, Baron Rothschild has resigned and is a candidate for reelection. Of course he will succeed, and will appear in the House of Commons and lay claim to a seat; and, if Lord John Russell's bill passes the House, it will be applied at once, by allowing him to take the oath, with the impudent words omitted, and according the seat without regard to the opposition of the Lords. The subject would be at once carried to the courts, on the basis of the law which imposes a penalty of five hundred pounds for every vote given by a member of Parliament who has not taken the oath. The question whether the words "on the true faith of a Christian" are essential to that oath has already been before the courts in the case of Mr. Salomons, the Jewish member elect from Greenwich. The Court of Exchequer decided, three judges to one, that the words were indispensable. The upper courts have decided similarly, and the last place of appeal is the House of Lords, the decision of which is very apparent from their present attitude.

Is Liberia a home for them, and if so, how are they to be emigrated there, when it would cost an additional sum of one-fifth of their purchase money for passages and necessary supplies? Over zealous men catch at a plausible theory of emancipation, when there is no practicability in its details. The North cannot buy the slaves any more than the South can dispense with them. The proposed plan suggested as the basis of the proceedings at Cleveland is wildly visionary, and would reduce three and a half millions of well fed and well clothed blacks to the condition of houseless paupers—an army of starving wretches who have exchanged for the most part contented homes for squalid misery and the deepest degradation attending the divine curse upon their race.

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They are attempting a Titanic war upon Deity, and building up a Babel which must lead to confusion worse confounded. Instead of working out good for the enslaved African race, they are preparing to precipitate them into a pit of ruin. No change in their condition is practicable, which looks toward their enfranchisement in the present state of the world. It may be that in the future, when the sun of civilization and the day-star of Christianity have arisen on Africa, there may come a time for such an effort as universal emancipation; but the finger of Deity has not yet pointed out the way nor shown the promised land. Practical difficulties meet us at the outset, and insuperable obstacles will rise before us at every step to bar the way. Let us wait, then, until it is manifested let us regard the African as trust committed to our charge to humanize, render moral and intelligent.

If the Cleveland Convention will direct its attention to these subjects, its members will have assumed a task which will occupy the undivided efforts of the next three or four generations at least.

He visits the States for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the erection of a Cumberland Presbyterian church in a new and desolate missionary field. The Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches are all well represented in Liberia. At Cape Mount, a flourishing settlement, there is no church. We hope our benevolent friends will generously assist Rev. Mr. Weir in his admirable scheme. He is warmly recommended by the session of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city, of which Rev. H. A. Hunter is pastor.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The contest for Congress in the First district has been very close between Shaw, Dem., and Smith, K. N. One statement is that Shaw is elected by one vote, but another and later one announces the election of Smith by eight. Mr. Paine, K. N., was the late member from this district. In the Fifth district, where the election of Gilmer, K. N., has been conceded, there is said to be some doubt about the result, as Williams, Dem., and Ashe county to be heard from.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.—The military spirit is just now quite rampant in our city, and in the dearth of political and business excitement takes the precedence of any other species of public movement.

We regard it as a most healthful and commendable sign of the times. As has often been urged in these columns, our main reliance for the preservation of domestic tranquillity and for defence against a foreign foe is, and must continue to be, the volunteer military force of the country. Our people are sternly and decisively opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army, agreeing now with the republicans who founded the government, that such a military power, at the command of an unscrupulous Executive, would be extremely threatening to national liberty. But the frightful increase of a spirit of lawlessness, in various parts of the Union, has awakened serious apprehensions in the public mind as to what the future may bring forth in the shape of mob violence and defiance of established authority; and it is the general conviction that it will not be for our security to have any equivocal assurance of protection for our persons and property.

Experience proves how apt a community, threatened with anarchy, is to seize upon the readiest resource, and place itself under the strong guard of a regular army, forgetting to what bad ends that force may be perverted. Peace is essential to the general prosperity. This is the common sentiment of our population, and that tranquillity they will have, even if they are compelled to submit to minor evils. Such outrages as we have witnessed in New York, San Francisco, and other cities of the Union where policemen have failed to preserve the peace, and mobs have interfered with the regular administration of justice, cannot be tolerated without the occurrence of a fearful increase of such violation of law, and the growth of a feeling of insecurity which cannot be borne.

We have now in our city, thoroughly organized, five military companies, which will soon rank with the very finest in the land, and the reorganization of the Legion, which, in other days, was as gallant a regiment as ever stepped in proud array to martial music, may be looked for. The second of these companies, the Citizens' Guards, has a public full dress parade this afternoon, and there will be an opportunity afforded of witnessing its excellent drill and soldierly bearing.

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1857.

We have a few further particulars of the great race for the Goodwood Cup. None of the accounts give the time of any of the horses. As has been stated, the French horse Monarque won the race. The English horse Riserer was placed second and Fisherman third. Gunboat slipped and fell, and Kestrel and Gemmadi Vergy also fell heavily. Monarque won by a head, and Riserer beat Fisherman by about three lengths. Anton was placed fourth, and three lengths behind Fisherman. The American horses Pryor and Priore were placed fifth and sixth, and the English horse Melissa seventh. All the other horses pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most exciting ever witnessed. The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jockeys.

Some of the most respectable gentlemen of the Israelitish descent now living and doing business in Pittsburgh have signed a call for a meeting to be held at their synagogue, to take the treaty made and concluded by our late administration, between the United States and Switzerland, excluding all Israelites from the benefits derived by this treaty to the citizens of this Union, into consideration.

They declare that as a body they consider the treaty unconstitutional, and that the late administration has inflicted a great wrong upon them, and given them just ground for complaint, they being "a peaceable, loyal, and law-abiding part of this Republic" and citizens of these United States.

A LARGE HAY FIELD.—Mr. Guthrie, of Chicago, Illinois, has one field of 850 acres of hay, enclosed with good pine board and cedar post fence. He is cutting from other fields at least 1,000 acres besides, and expects to cut and press this year, 5,000 tons of hay.

A large party is being made up in Evansville to spend the week of the Agricultural Fair in this city. The same is being done in various other places.

A CURIOSITY.—The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, of the 1st inst., says:

We had in our office the other day a piece of silver coin, which is 1,750 years old. It was a coin used by the Israelites before the destruction of Jerusalem, and is a great curiosity. On one side of the piece is a figure of the Tree of Life, in Hebrew letters, the words "Jerusalem the Holy." On the other side is an urn, inscribed in Hebrew characters the words "Shakel of Israel." The coin must have been made before the fall of Jerusalem, which, if our recollection of Divine History serves us well, was about seventy years after the birth of Christ. It is of a poor character of silver, about the size of half a dollar, and is worth, in pure silver, about fifteen cents. Mr. Eli Sherg, of this city, who is the owner of it, informs us that it has been the property of his family near nine hundred years.

TEA AS A SUMMER DRINK.—Frederick Sala, writing from Russia to the Household Words, mentions that on a table near him stands "a largish tumbler filled with a steaming liquid of a golden color in which floats a thin slice of lemon." It is tea, the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst-allaying drink you can have in summer time, and in Russia."

The flavor of the slice of lemon, we have never tried; neither are we prepared to recommend as a summer beverage tea streaming hot, as Sala does. But tea made strong (as we like it—or as strong as you like it) well sweetened, with good milk or better cream in insufficient quantity to give it a dark yellow color, and the whole mixture cooled in an ice-chest to the temperature of ice water, is "the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst-allaying drink" we have ever treated ourselves or friends to. We know of nothing to compare with it for deliciousness or refreshment. It cheers, but not exhilarates. Its stimulus is gentle, its flavor exquisite. Try it, good reader; make a note of this now, and when the summer fever visits you, and you feel, with Sidney Smith, that for the sake of coolness you could get out of your flesh and sit in your bones, try our specific of ice-cold tea. Juleps, cordials, and such things sink into utter insignificance beside it. They are only temporarily refreshing, and tire the blood after the five minutes' imbibition. Soda is folly; it infuses one painfully with carbonic gas, and adds to the discomfort it already produces. Ice water is unsatisfying; you drink it until you feel waterlogged, and derive no benefit. Ice cream is the only preparation fit to be mentioned with our cold tea.

THE NEW PRINTING PROCESS.—The discovery of natural self-printing, by M. Auer, of Berlin, is considered one of the most notable in the art of printing since Gutenberg's invention. In order to obtain a copy from the original corresponding re-into its minutes details, by it, a plant, a flower, an insect, a piece of cloth, or any inanimate object, the following method is pursued: Place the object to be printed between a well polished copper plate and a lead plate, and then let the two plates pass between two cylinders moving parallel to each other. The pressure produced by the cylinders causes the original to leave a perfect picture of itself upon the lead plate. This lead plate needs no special preparation, common lead plates answering every purpose, if they are only smooth on one side. After being submitted to pressure between the cylinders, the lead plate will no longer be perfectly flat, but slightly bent in the form of the cylinder; it may, therefore, be placed upon a smooth hard surface, so that its shape may be restored, both through its own weight and a little mechanical aid. As soon as this is done, one or more copies can be taken from the plates, if it be charged with any colored fluid, and treated generally as any copper-plate form when an impression is desired. Only a small number of copies can be taken from the lead plate on account of its softness, but to obtain a large number of copies the lead form may be stereotyped, or a galvanic precipitate thrown upon it to make a plating plate, from which a perfect form may be obtained. The lead plates only need be subjected to the action of a smoothing cylinder to render them again fit for use, and the copper plate may also be used again.

Oregon.—Oregon dates are to July 9. The official inquiry for Lamb is \$2,000, and in favor of a convention 5,000. A lead mine had been discovered, and the Colville gold mines were flattering.

The principal exciting topic in Oregon seems to be the question of the introduction of slavery. A paper, called the Occidental Messenger, has been started at Corvallis, as the avowed organ of the pro-slavery party. The Oregonian has come out against the introduction of slavery into Oregon. At night he exhibited a sense of the enjoyment of security and warmth by stretching himself out at full length on the rug before the fire, and on nights, after the fire was extinguished, he would creep into his master's bed. In the day time, however, his master utilized him. At the word of command, "come along, Ikey," he would jump into the ample great-coat pocket, from which he was transferred to the foot of the omnibus. His business was to guard the driver's dinner, and, if any person attempted to make free with it, the rat would fly at them from out the straw. There was one dish alone of which he was an ineffectual protector. He never could resist plum pudding, and, though he kept off all intruders, he ate his fill of it.

The following letter is from a Mormon Elder to a relative in this city. It has been kindly placed at our disposal for publication:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 30, '57.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I cannot feel justified to withhold writing to you any longer, without letting you know how we are as a family in this far distant valley in the midst of the Rocky Mountains. I can assure you that we are happy, and that we enjoy a peaceful and a quiet spirit, and not even us, but all the "Latter Day Saints" through the length and breadth of this Territory. The red men of the forest are also at peace with us, and we desire to do unto them good; and learn them how to cultivate the earth, and raise their bread by their industry; and not entirely live on wild game as they have hitherto done. We are also at peace with the Government of the United States, and we, as a people, highly honor the constitution "of the United States of America," for we believe that it is a good whole; some law; but some of the officials that have been set up here by the Government have acted so very mean, and did not keep the law themselves, and we have been under the necessity of teaching them good manners, and, when they found that they could not carry on their evil doing any longer, they have left us, and for decency's sake I shall not mention their names; but suffice it to say that our women here are not what they thought them to be, and now I will leave you to guess why they left us. I understand by the papers from the States (some that you sent me, and others) that some of the editors and a few others are trying to raise the indignation of the government against us, to send troops, &c., here, in order to put us down. I would ask here what law have we transgressed? I answer none. I would ask again, why are many so mad with us? I answer that it is because of our most holy religion, which was believed and practiced by holy men of old, such as Abraham "the father of the faithful," and the friend of God, as well as Jacob the father of the twelve tribes "to whom the promises were made." It would be too tedious to quote the Scriptures here, as I can perceive already that my sheet is nearly full.

Now, my dear nephew, if the people will continue to persecute us because of our religion, let them do so; and even if troops will come here, as some of the editors suggest to the Government to send, we are not afraid to die for the cause of truth.

Before I close I would advise you, as a near relative and a well-wisher to you and your very kind companion and your little ones, to sell off and come and make your home here, and advise your brothers and sisters to do the same; as you are the eldest son in the family you have that right. You may ask why should you leave the States. I answer that famine will soon be in the United States, for the curse of the Almighty is upon the nation. They have killed Joseph and Hiram Smith, or rather winked at those who did it, and many others have been martyred; and I tell you that the blood of the innocent is crying from the ground for vengeance, and it shall come to pass.

I feel very thankful to you for the papers that you have sent to me. I received four papers from you with this mail and seventeen the last mail, and I received one from your brother George; may God bless the lad. Please to thank him kindly for me, and tell him to come here.

I wish you to send a copy of this to your mother, and I would be most happy to see her here.

I enclose in this the gold breastpin that is here after poor Nugent. I wish you would send it to your mother; I know how glad she will be to get it.

I received a very kind letter from your brother John last fall, with many flower seeds in it, and some of them are coming up and doing well.

If you have some choice gooseberries, please to send a few seeds in a letter.

My wife and children join me in very kind love to you and family and George and your mother and your brothers and sisters.

New, Doctor, mind to write soon.

THOMAS JEREMY.

(From the Alta California, July 20.)

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Since the departure of the steamer of the 4th events of more than ordinary interest have transpired. Agricultural prospects are good, and the crops of grain are being harvested in excellent condition in most of the counties, despite the unprecedented drought which has prevailed. Much attention has been paid to gardening in the interior counties, and almost every man of the mining precincts are supplied with fruit and vegetables, grown in the immediate vicinity. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, apples, grapes, and various all of California growth, are to hand at reasonable rates.

The magnetic telegraph is about to be extended from Marysville to the principal places in the Northern part of the State.

Joseph Finley, Justice of the Second district, in San Francisco, committed suicide, on the 14th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

John L. and David Green had filed a complaint in the Twelfth District Court in San Francisco against Wm. T. Coleman and others, who are described as being members of the "Executive Committee of Vigilance," charging them with assault and battery and false imprisonment, and claiming damages in the sum of \$50,000. It is understood that the complainants were in the custody of the Committee for a short time during their active organization, and this fact they make the basis of their suit.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Sacramento, July 8, and nominated Hon. Edward Stanley for Governor, D. L. Cheeseman for Lieutenant Governor, Nathaniel Bennett for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Dr. L. C. Green for Comptroller.

The Democratic State convention assembled at Sacramento on the 14th, and adjourned sine die on the following day, after a boisterous session.

As anticipated, the administration, or anti-slavery party were greatly in the ascendant, and took down all opposition.

There was a desperate effort made to adopt stringent resolutions condemnatory of the vigilance committee, but the majority were evidently indisposed to renew the agitation on that exciting subject. The following nominations were made, and afterwards declared unanimous.

For Governor, John B. Weller; Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Vining; Comptroller, J. W. Mandeville; Treasurer, Thos. Finley; Judge of the Supreme Courts, Stephen J. Field; Surveyor General, H. A. Higley.

A State nominating convention of the American party has been called to convene at the capital.

It is expected that no nomination for Governor will be made, but, by others, that a fall ticket will be presented to the people.

Mining Intelligence.—Mining matters possess much interest. New discoveries of placer claims, and quartz veins are constantly being made in all parts of the mining regions. Fluming operations on the streams are progressing rapidly and favorably, as the waters are nearly down to the summer level, thus enabling the miners to easily drain the bed of the river.

The following is from El Neo Granadino of July 9th:

We promised in our last number to give our especial attention to the examination of the Isthmian questions.

It is certain that our leading political and commercial relations with the North American nations have not brought us under very favorable auspices, but we ought not to judge the American people by the past acts of those who cross the Isthmus, for the most part adventurers of the lowest class, nor their statements by Messrs. Bowlin and Morse. No; whatever may have been the troubles that the aggressive spirit of the passengers has caused us, it is necessary to be just, and to acknowledge that the colored population of the Isthmus have not been more influenced by good intentions toward hem; that the backwardness, the bad habits, and the vices of this fanatic and indolent Spanish breed keep up continually in the midst of our population an unconquerable antipathy and ill-will against every foreigner that comes to our ports; and, finally, that the authority has not always been held by men capable of surmounting and overcoming difficulties, nor of determining the course that should be adopted in an emergency, in order to avoid a conflict.

We are confident that if, instead of Sr. Fabregas, on the unfortunate 15th of April, Sr. Canachea Kolodan, or Sr. Ar-cromena, or Senor Calvo had been Governor, we would not to-day be involved in these reclamations, because the affair would have been more than a street fray that would have ended in the punishment of the aggressor, native or foreigner. How many individual robberies and assassinations have not been committed on the Isthmus since the commencement of the California emigration! And, nevertheless, it has never occurred to the Government of the United States to ask indemnity, because no government can ever pretend that it is the country through which its citizens or subjects travel is converted into an insurance company that guarantees their lives or their properties.

From Cartagena we learn that it is rumored there that three hundred soldiers are to be sent to the Isthmus in the next steamer, part for Aspinwall and part for Panama.

Wilkins' party is composed of twenty-six persons, eight of whom are women. After leaving Salt Lake they were arrested by a large body of Mormons, and taken back on a charge of horse-stealing.

His business was to guard the driver's dinner, and, if any person attempted to make free with it, the rat would fly at them from out the straw.

There was one dish alone of which he was an ineffectual protector.

He never could resist plum pudding, and, though he kept off all intruders, he ate his fill of it.

Quarterly Review.—A close observation of these animals entirely conquers the antipathy which is entertained toward them. Their sharp and handsome heads, their brilliant eyes, their intelligent look, their sleek skins, are the very reverse of repulsive, and there is positive attraction in the beautiful manner in which they sit, slacking their paws and washing their faces, an occupation in which they pass a considerable portion of their time. The writer on rats in "Bentley's Miscellany" relates an anecdote of a tame rat, which shows that he is capable of serving his master as well as of passing a passing existence under his protection. The animal belonged to the driver of a sombre omnibus, who caught him as he was removing some hay. He was spared because he had the good luck to be pitiable, became remarkably tame, and grew attached to the children. At night he exhibited a sense of the enjoyment of security and warmth by stretching himself out at full length on the rug before the fire, and on nights, after the fire was extinguished, he would creep into his master's bed. In the day time, however, his master utilized him. At the word of command, "come along, Ikey," he would jump into the ample great-coat pocket, from which he was transferred to the foot of the omnibus. His business was to guard the driver's dinner, and, if any person attempted to make free with it, the rat would fly at them from out the straw. There was one dish alone of which he was an ineffectual protector. He never could resist plum pudding, and, though he kept off all intruders, he ate his fill of it.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—Revolution Among the Saints.—*Murders of Apostates.*—The Sacramento Union contains important news from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. It will be seen that the Mormons are not only waging war against peaceful and unoffending citizens, but that serious dissensions are rapidly thinning their own ranks, and that many of them have already left for the Atlantic States. The Union says:

Crandall's pioneer coach arrived in our city at one o'clock this afternoon, from Carson Valley, with the express matter, the mails and passengers—traveling time fifteen hours. Dates from Salt Lake are to May 30.

Mr. Wilkins, who came passenger, is direct from Salt Lake, where he has been residing for nine months, having had to flee with his family to California.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1857.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, President, and all the members except Alderman Houssan.

A communication was read from Wm. S. Pilcher, chief executive officer of the corporation, announcing that S. G. Ray, pump contractor in the Western District, had failed and refused to repair the pump at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and had likewise refused to comply with the requirements in many other instances, to the detriment of the city and citizens, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A communication was read from the same, stating that the Louisville and Shellyville Turnpike Road Company had paid into the city treasury \$500, balance due on their contract to July 1, 1857, which was received and filed.

The Mayor submitted the bond of E. Sheltut, warden of the Lafayette Fire Company, which, on motion, was approved.

The Mayor also transmitted a recommendation from the City Engineer to have new curbstones placed in the sidewalks on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Eighteenth streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A message was read from the same, transmitting an order from the Board of Trustees of the University and Public Schools, for the delivery to Tracy and Rudy of the nine remaining city bonds due them on their contract for erecting the Fifth Ward schoolhouse, and thereupon, on motion, a resolution was adopted instructing the City Treasurer to make said delivery.

The Mayor submitted a contract, executed with Henry Holzetter, to construct a sewer in Beargrass Creek, at First street, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A message was read from the Mayor, recommending a rejection of the application of W. W. Fowler, to exhibit a LIVE SKELETON in the city, free from charge for license money, and Alderman Burton introduced a resolution granting the prayer of the petitioner, which was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Hall and Burton—2.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Durall, Kalfus, Crawford, and Howard—5.

The Mayor communicated the resignation of Geo. Coulter, night watchman, 1st district, and A. J. Johnson, day watchman, 5th district, and thereupon a resolution was adopted to meet in joint session at 10 o'clock this evening for the purpose of electing their successors.

An apportionment from the Engineer for grading and paving the alley between Eighth and Ninth, Magazine and Broadway streets, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

The City Engineer reported that it will cost the sum of \$200 to repair the alley running from First to East and between Green and Walnut streets, which was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council ordering the City Engineer to furnish plans, &c., for the location of Broadway Bridge on the site of the old bridge, accompanied with a report from said Engineer recommending the location of said bridge east of the old site, was read and referred to Committee on Public Works and Streets Eastern and Western Districts.

A resolution from same, allowing F. A. Kay \$1,000 for taking the census, was read and referred to Revision and Finance Committees.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

G. W. Barclay, \$150, for making out railroad tax bills Eastern District;

Louisville Board of Underwriters, \$503 06 for naming and repairing steam fire engine Eclipse from 11th of June to 31st of July;

Louisville Alms House \$326 17 to defray expenses for the month of July, 1857.

On motion of Alderman Burton, resolution was adopted, allowing Prof. Gessley to exhibit performances with his free feet of charge for license money, for the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Hall, Burton, Crawford, and Howard—5.

Nay—Mr. Duvall—1.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled in joint session, when Robert Lloyd was duly elected Night Policeman of the First district in place of George Coulter, resigned, and Thomas Keough was duly elected Day Policeman of the Fifth district in place of A. J. Johnson, resigned.

On motion, the joint session then arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Alderman Weatherford, from Street Committee of the Eastern District, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspectors to repair the bouldered pavements in the city except on Broadway, and directing them to collect all the loose boulders on Broadway and place them in some safe location, reported as a substitute a resolution directing said Inspectors to repair the bouldered pavements in the city, except on Broadway, between Second and Sixth streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Weatherford, from same, to whom was referred two resolutions from the Common Council allowing the street hands of the Eastern District \$403 59, for work from 25th June to July 1st, 1857, reported in favor of concurring in the first and rejecting the second resolution, and the same was adopted as recommended by the committee.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported against a resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector, Eastern District, to repair the gutters on the east side of Second street, between Green and Walnut streets, which was concurred in, and said resolution rejected.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to re-grade and pave the east side of Preston street, between Walnut and Madison streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave Marshall street, between Wenzel and Garden sts., which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the sidewalks on Gray street, between Hancock and Clay streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave Fulton street, between Market and Water streets, in Portland, which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley twenty feet wide, lying 240 feet south of Curran street, and extending from Third street to the alley running from Broadway, southwardly, between Third and Fourth streets, which was, read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported a resolution from the Common Council, directing the City Engineer to examine the Portland avenue and cause the contractors to repair the same, which was adopted.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, H. Illustrator contractor, which was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Burton, a resolution was adopted directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to repair Fourth street, between Market and Green streets.

Alderman Hall, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-Houses, reported resolutions granting the

following licenses, which were severally adopted, to-wit:

August Boldt, coffee-house, Market, between Shelby and Campbell streets.

Nicholas Brown, coffee-house, corner of Green and Fourth streets.

C. Balmer, coffee-house, Water, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A. Martin, coffee-house, Water, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

F. Henneberger, coffee-house, Green, between Hancock and Clay streets.

Alderman Burton, from the Committee on the Fire Department and special committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council establishing a steam fire department, under a paid system, without amendment to make the second section read as follows:

"Immediately, upon the approval of this ordinance, the Fire Department may recommend and the General Council may elect a Chief Engineer, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified under the provisions of the charter and ordinances of the city of Louisville. He shall give bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of all duties, which shall in part be to take charge of the whole Fire Department of the city of Louisville and make proper disposition of all fire apparatus when working or attending fires, and such other duties as may hereafter be imposed on him. Said Chief shall appoint the pipe directors, privates, and ostlers for each company, who may be removed from office by said Chief for any violation of duty or disobedience of orders;" and an amendment also to the fifth section, which were severally concurred in, and said ordinance passed as amended.

Ald. Howard, from Alms House Committee, by leave introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to contract with some person to build a division fence on the north line of the alms-house grounds, which was adopted.

Ald. Duvall, by leave, presented the report of the keeper of the work-house for the month of July, which was referred to the Work House Committee.

Ald. Duvall, by leave, presented a report from John M. Boggs, market master for houses Nos. 1 and 2, which was filed.

An ordinance from the Common Council to prevent obstructions to streets and alleys, and gutters in streets and alleys, was referred to Street Committees of Eastern and Western Districts.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, August 20, 1857, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and thereupon the board adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1857.

Present—All the members except President Monroe and Mr. Semple.

On motion, Mr. Pollard took the chair.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor in relation to the rejection of the contract executed by the Gas Company, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Public Works and Streets Eastern and Western Districts.

A report from the City Engineer on the alley running from Fourth to Fifth street, in the rear of E. W. Rupert's residence, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The Auditor submitted his annual report for the year ending March 10th, 1857, when, on motion of Mr. Monsarrat, a resolution was adopted, ordering the same to be published, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Caswell, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, and Sargent—8.

Nays—Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Huston, Monsarrat, Overall, Pollard, and Sargent—8.

A claim of \$21 in favor of Pres. Means, for gravel furnished Street Inspector of the Eastern District, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A report from the City Engineer on the alley running from Fourth to Fifth street, in the rear of E. W. Rupert's residence, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

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Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Pope, Sargent, and Weaver—14.

Nays—None.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to provide for the levy and collection of the water tax for the year ending March 10th, 1858, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in, and said ordinance being read a second time, the same was adopted as amended by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Pope, Sargent, and Weaver—14.

Nays—None.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the assessor's report of licenses from the 1st of Feb. to the 1st of August, 1857, presented the same, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Lyons, from the same, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing J. L. Bettison \$14 for moss, &c., presented the same, when on motion said claim was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pollard moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the contract with the Gas Company, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Pope, and Weaver—6.

Nays—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, and Sargent—8.

Mr. Kendall presented a claim of \$5 in favor of J. P. Davison for room rent, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance to divide the city into wards was presented from the Board of Aldermen, read, and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Baird, Monsarrat, and Overall.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Prof. Gessley to exhibit performances for 3 months without license was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the engineer's apportionment of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the south side of Breckinridge, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Hustler contractor, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to contract for building a fence on the north line of the Alms-House ground, was referred to the Committee on Alms-House.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing G. W. Barclay \$150 for making out tax bills for the Eastern District,

Alderman Hall, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave Fulton street, between Market and Water streets, in Portland, which was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Alderman Hall, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the sidewalk on Gray street, between Hancock and Clay streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

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